Department of State

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to A. L. PRICE.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 28.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 236.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Per square of 16 lines or less each insertion $1 00
One square each insertion, 1 50
2d. do. 3 insertions, 2 75
3d. do. 3 do. 4 00
4th. do. 3 month without change, 6 00
5th. do. 6 do. do. do. 8 00
6th. do. 12 do. do. do. 9 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed only, 12 00
do. do. 12 do. do. do. 20 00

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisements, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of $1 per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $300

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL., by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ABOUTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

will be grateful for any business entrusted to him.
J an 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
ept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.
N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and Blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.
The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best
SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES
ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.
10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.
CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*
Spitting Blood.
New-York, April 28, 1847.
Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s'.
Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.
James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:
Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.
Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August* 13, 1847.
Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.
Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.
To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.
Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.
Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the counting of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.
This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.
Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complain's of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution
Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.
Three Children.
DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.
Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. FULLING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D
Albany, April 1, 1847.
Caution. Owing to the great success and immeuse sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally, put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

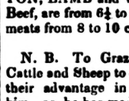
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 16, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.
Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of differences, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged. A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.



New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—
Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 *yards above the*
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BARouches, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.
Also, *Harness* of every description.
All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lbs: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.
N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.
N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

15 bags Laguyre Coffee; 10 bags Rio Coffee
10 bbls Sugar, at the old stand of
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Hassiock, deceased, at December term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to come forward and settle.
JOHN G. BAUMAN, Adm'r
Dec 15, 1848—[14-3m

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

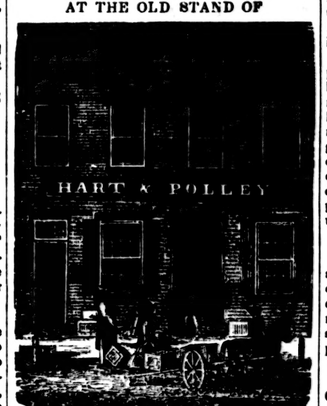
Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Boo Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and
Children's do	Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very*
do Polka Coats;	*cheap.*
Muslin Skirts;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.
All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.
Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.
His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS,

which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.
OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF
The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review,
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though *reprinted* under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreigh Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 per annum
For any two do.	5 "
For any three do.	7 "
For all four of the Reviews,	8 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

EARLY COPIES.

Our late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine, secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we *may* be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine.
☞*Something may therefore be gained by subscribing early.*
. Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, New York.
Entrance in Gold street.
Feb 16, 1849—[23

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:
Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Resp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; oz silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixt re, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil. white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1. chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jasmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.
For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.
Meskin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received a very large lot of HOLLOW-WARE, consisting of Pots, Spiders, Kettles, Ovens, bake Spiders, Furnaces, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Smoothing Irons, Fire-Dogs, Shovel and Tongs; 25 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, and a large lot of Straw, Wood, and Willow Ware, now landing from schr Uranis.
F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

HARD WARE.

12 Doz. Corn Hoes, assorted from 0 to 4 1 doz Steel Garden Hoes; 1 doz Grubbing hoes; 12 doz Rice hoes 1 and 2; 1 doz drawing knives, 11 12 and 13 inch; 1 doz gnawes knives; 1 doz manure forks long handled; 1 doz manure forks short handled; 6 doz frying Pans; 6 doz Axes, long and short bitt; 6 doz Curry Combs; 50 pair bright Traces; Files, Saws, Locks, Screws, Hingers and all varieties. For sale low at
m3 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of Linseed Oil, and always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

COLONIAL HISTORY OF NO. CAROLINA.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES BY COLONEL GUILFORD DUDLEY.

(CONCLUDED.)

Tryon was succeeded in the administration of the government of North Carolina about the end of 1771, or beginning of 1772. In politicks he appeared to be moderate and temporising, but like his predecessors, attached to the supposed interests of Great Britain and obedient to the mandates of the crown, and the instructions of its ministers. For the first two years of his administration, there was a calm or kind of lethargy as to passing events, pervading the people of North Carolina; but in '74 their sympathies were awakened, when it was known that the British Parliament had passed the Boston port bill, by which that port was to be shut up after the 1st day of June, and its commerce cut off from all parts of the world; and this cruel measure was to be enforced by a large army of British troops and a powerful fleet. Then the people awoke and began to look about them. This bill arrived in the Spring of 1774, during the session of the House of Burgesses, and threw the Assembly into a ferment, which prevented business from progressing. Gov. Martin found the members refractory and unyielding to his measures. He could not procure the passage of his money bills, (as it was usually called,) nor succeed in any other of his favorite or ministerial measures. The House adjourned in discontent and disgust, and the minds of the people were alarmed and agitated. Whilst these things were transacting in Newbern, the Seat of Government, in 1774, the writer of these sketches attained his eighteenth year, and had his name immediately enrolled on the muster list of the Town company of Militia, in Halifax, and in a month or two afterward had an opportunity, for the first time, of seeing Governor Martin in his own town, for two or three weeks, several times every day in the office where he wrote.

It is well known to many that King Charles the 2d granted to eight Lords proprietors that extensive tract of country lying South of Virginia, and extending along the Atlantic coast to St. Mary's river which divided it from the Floridas, and west to the Mississippi river, now including the two Carolinas and Georgia. The Lords proprietors (of whom the Earl of Greenville was one,) after a fruitless attempt to colonize the country, from their own ignorance, cupidity and dissatisfaction with their purchase from the crown, all surrendered, for a stipulated price, their grant into the hands of the King, except Lord Greenville, who retained his share, one degree in breadth, from what is the Virginia line, in the North to the South, and extending from the Atlantic to the Missippi

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 23, 1849.

☞ Joseph R. Kemp, Esq., Postmaster at Kemper Post Office, Bladen County, N. C., is authorized to receipt for any monies due the "Journal" office, and also to receive new subscribers to said paper.

GEN. McKAY.—We are pleased to learn that our distinguished Representative, Gen. McKay, is now rapidly recovering from a serious indisposition under which he has been labouring ever since the adjournment of Congress, and which has probably been occasioned by his strict attention to the laborious duties of the session. In a few days he will, we hope, be able to resume his accustomed avocations.

INSPECTOR'S RETURNS.—From the annual returns of the Inspectors of Naval Stores, Lumber and Timber, &c., to March Term, 1849, of N. Hanover Co., we have compiled the following table, which shews the total amount of produce inspected at this port during the last 12 months, to have been:—

Turpentine, barrels,		213,407
Spirits Turp't,	"	15,325
Tar,	"	24,643
Timber,	feet,	37,607,554
Lumber,	"	1,306,737
Rice, casks,		5,591
Cotton, bales,		110

A pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled "The North and the South," written by Mr. Elwood Fisher, a Quaker gentleman of Cincinnati, (but of Southern birth) has been lately introduced into Washington City, and has received the admiring sanction of Mr. Calhoun, and other distinguished Southern gentlemen. It is said to exhibit great ingenuity and ability.—*Charleston Courier.*

We shall complete the publication of the above pamphlet in our next paper.

NEW POST OFFICES.—A Post Office is established at Kemper, Bladen county, N. C., Joseph R. Kemp, P. M.

Also, at Baker's Creek, Bladen county, N. C., Jas. Smith, P. M.

HEAVY BLOW.—On Wednesday last, our town was visited by quite a tempest of wind and rain, mingled with a sprinkling of hail. We should not be surprised to hear of considerable damage having been done to the shipping upon our coast.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott, & Co., of New York, for copies of the January number of the Westminster, and February number of the North British Reviews. Of the ability of these publications, it is unnecessary for us to speak. The most interesting article, to the American reader, is unquestionably the review of the life and writings of our distinguished essayist, Dr. Channing, which forms the leading article of the Westminster, while the criticismin the North British, upon Macauly's history of England, though marred by aristocratic prejudices and sectarian bias, nevertheless deserves, and will amply repay an attentive perusal.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Lemay, Editor of the Raleigh Star, states in his paper of the 14th March, that the Laws passed at our late Legislature "are being printed as expeditiously as practicable," and that they will be completed within the time prescribed by the Statutes. That is all well enough; but we hope, for the honor of the Press of the State, that the Laws of the late Session will be printed in a far better style than those of the previous Session. If they are not, we do hope they will not be received by the Secretary of State; and if received by him, that the Clerks of the County Courts will refuse to give receipts for them, "in good order and condition." We merely allude to the matter now in order to draw public attention to the miserable manner in which the Statutes of the State have heretofore been printed and delivered. If Printers *will* take jobs for a mere song, they should at least be made to comply with their contracts.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The Salisbury Watchman announces Jos. J. Caldwell, of Iredell County, Fed., as a candidate for Congress, in the second District, lately represented by Hon. N. Boyden, Fed.

Gen. Dockery, Fed., of Richmond County, has already taken the stump in the 3d, or Lincoln District, lately represented by Mr. Barringer. Alexander Little, Esq., of Wadesborough, will also probably be a candidate, having been strongly solicited by his friends, although we are not aware that he has publicly announced his intention to that effect. His politics are the same as those of Gen. Dockery.

Hon. Austin H. Shepherd, Fed., is a candidate for re-election, in the 4th District.

So far we have heard of no Democratic candidates in any of the above Districts.

Hon. A. W. Venable, Democrat, we are pleased to learn, is a candidate for re-election in the 5th District.

We anticipate considerable amusement in watching the progress and future developement of the pretty little squabble between Mr. Clingman, and some members of his party in the Mountain District (the 1st.) We do not care a sixpence who whips.

☞ The DISTINS will be here in a few days. The papers speak in very high terms of them. At Richmond, we are informed by an exchange paper, "that although they had to contend against the strongest opposition, for so small a place—in the shape of Madame Bishop, who gave a concert that evening—the theatre with an attractive entertainment—and a ladies' fair was open—still their room was crowded, and as usual every one was perfectly charmed."

☞ In another column will be found a long list of appointments by the President. We should much like to know how many Democrats, whose commissions have expired, or are "about to expire," have been re-appointed—or what superior claims their successors can urge, apart from the most rigid partizan preference. Will not some of our Federal friends enlighten us upon these matters? Wonder if they will begin by pointing to the change at Roanoke, N. C.?

SWAMP LANDS.

The Governor of North Carolina has advertised for sale, 50,000 acres of reclaimed Swamp Lands, lying in Hyde and Washington Counties. The sale is to take place in the town of Washington, Beaufort County, on the 21st May, under the superintendence of the members of the Board.

MR. POLK.

The following well-merited tribute to the high personal character of Mr. Polk, and the eminent success of his administration, now that he is no longer the dispenser of the patronage of the government, and that his administration is at an end, is alike honorable to the feelings of the writer and just to the subject of his remarks. While the administration which has just closed, is assailed by the intemperate denunciations of bigoted, not to say, unprincipled opponents, or sneered at by the sycophantic train of fawning office-hunters, who would fain pay their court to the powers that be, by depreciating the services, and impugning the motives of their predecessors, such admissions as these, forced from the candor of an honorable political opponent, seem in an especial manner to foreshadow the verdict of impartial history, after the lapse of time shall have allowed partizan rancour to subside, and men be prepared to estimate fairly the purity of the patriot and the genius of the statesman.

The extract is from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*:

I do not wonder that Mr. Polk appeared so happy. It must be a great relief to get clear of the huge burden which he has had to bear as President, and be allowed to retire to the quiet walks of private life. His term of administration has been a most eventful one, and his name will stand more prominently on the pages of history than that of any other President we have thus far had, with the single exception of George Washington. He has been a singularly fortunate man—if I may use the language which men are so much in the habit of employing with reference to such matters. During his term of four years the annexation of Texas was consummated, the vexed question of the Northern boundary of Oregon was settled, and the large provinces of New Mexico and California were added to the United States as the result of a war, that might possibly have been postponed a few months or probably a few years, but which was in my humble opinion inevitable, however deplorable the alternative—a war that was carried on with astonishing vigor and unparalleled success, and for the most part with as much humanity as it is possible to carry on war. The writer of this letter, as you well know, Messrs. Editors, was far enough from voting for Mr Polk and Mr. Dallas, and has ever deplored the occurrence of the Mexican war, (as he would every other war,) and has always said that if the war must be waged, he would have wished that it might have been precipitated by the Mexicans invading what was indisputably Texas, instead of our marching to the Rio Grande,—although he has thought *that* to be far from a sufficient pretext for doing what *they* did—yet he has had no sort of sympathy with those men who would deny to Mr. Polk all claims to a high minded patriotism, and a desire to do his duty to the country as far as he could ascertain it. He has no sort of sympathy with those men who have for four years been ascribing to him every corrupt motive which they could think of. Mr. Polk certainly has his weakness, and did often permit his partialities for some individuals, and his antipathies for others, to do some things which were injurious to the public interests and dishonorable to him—especially in the conduct of the Mexican war. But take his administration all in all, it was as honest, as pure, as just, as efficient,—to say the least of it,—as any that preceded it, with the exception perhaps of General Washington's.—He had the counsel and aid of an able cabinet; but there was no man in his cabinet abler than himself, whatever his enemies may say to the contrary. He is a plain, unassuming man, of cold and ungainly manners; but is notwithstanding a man of great decision and firmness of character, and of far more than ordinary talents. He may have made some *serious* mistakes, and many *small* ones, but his administration has been in the main remarkable for its efficiency and its wisdom.

As to personal character, Mr. Polk is far superior to the most of the twelve Presidents we have had. He is a man of unimpeachable private life.

He is no gambler, nor profane swearer. He has never been known to travel on the Sabbath, and whilst President he maintained the honor and sacredness of that day in the Presidential Mansion, to a degree that never had been witnessed before. He was a constant attendant on public worship, and set an example in this respect which all our great men would do well to imitate. He was the friend of the Temperance movement, and himself most exact in his compliance with its principles. And although he is not what is usually and correctly called a "religious man," he is one that fears God, and has great respect to His will and His institutions. And this Messrs. Editors, is in my opinion a great thing. That the infinite God appreciates such feelings, and makes it manifest that He does, even enlightened heathens maintained; and I am quite willing to believe that the character of Mr. Polk, had something to do with the success which Heaven evidently accorded to his administration. If this be fanaticism,—be it so.

And what shall I say of Mrs. Polk? Of her I need say nothing. Her praise is even in the mouths of her husband's enemies. All admit, that never was the honor and purity of the Executive Mansion, so effectually maintained as during the four years she occupied it. She is a consistent, lovely, christian woman, who charmed every one who came near her—not by a conformity to the world in those things which religion forbids, but by the benevolence of her heart, the simple and unaffected piety of her conduct, and the elegance of her manner. It certainly required no little firmness on her part to resist all importunity to allow the scenes of dancing and revelry, which that House had so often witnessed, during many, if not all, of the former administrations. And yet she was equal to the occasion, and in that elevated position maintained the same consistency of life, which she had done in her own comparatively humble home, in Tennessee, to which she is now on her way. May God go with her, and protect and bless her! And may her spirit and her example, exert a proper influence upon the ladies who are to succeed her in the "White House!" But I am stopping too long at that "House"; let us quit it, and the scenes which were enacted in it on the occasion of which I have spoken—the *Levee*.

THE MILITIA.

An act respecting the Militia, passed at the last session of our Legislature, provides that hereafter, all persons now liable to militia duty according to law, shall be kept on the militia rolls and returned as heretofore; but no person over *thirty-five* years of age, shall be called upon to attend musters, drills, or any military exercise, except in case of war.—That all persons thirty-five years of age, who desire the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall appear before the court martial of the Regiment to which they belong, and make oath that they are thirty-five years of age, and the Colonel shall give them a certificate exempting them from militia duty except in case of war. A service of ten years in a Volunteer Company exempts from further military duty. Commissioned officers are to be exempt after eight years service. *All the rank and file throughout the State are entitled to vote for the field officers from the highest to the lowest.* The act also provides for two Company musters in each year, instead of three, as heretofore.

FREE TRADE AND MR. MEREDITH.

We see that the Federal press is copying a letter of Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, in order to prove his hostility to the Tariff of '46. Now, we thought we had clearly established the fact, in our last number, that Mr. Meredith was totally opposed to the Free Trade Tariff of the late administration, but it appears that our opponents are not satisfied with our proof in the case, and have preferred to make affidavit of it themselves. Well, we have no objection to their doing so, but we would here courteously ask those Free Trade "Whigs," who last summer sung so eloquently to the tune of "Old Zack's coming"—"the Tariff of '46 is not to be disturbed," &c.—now think of the old General's Secretary of the Treasury. We copy for their especial benefit, the following, from the National Intelligencer:—

A report was started in Washington, a fortnight since, by his opponents, that Mr. Meredith, the new Secretary of the Treasury, was a Free Trader. This is put to rest by the following letter, addressed by him some weeks since to a meeting at Pottsville, Pennsylvania:

MY DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving, a few days since, your letter on behalf of the committee, inviting me to be present at the Whig jubilee in Pottsville, on Saturday next, and regret extremely that my engagements here will prevent me from availing myself of the invitation. There could be no occasion on which I should more joyfully participate in the festivities. The importance of the result of the election cannot be overrated. The passage of the act of '46 involved insult as well as injury to Pennsylvania, and the people must have been blind to their own honor and interest if they had not resented it. The triumphant manner in which the people of the commonwealth, and in an especial and remarkable degree the people of Schuylkill county, have vindicated their rights at the recent election, not only shows a determination that the principles of the tariff of '42 shall be restored, and that their industry shall not in future be sacrificed to suit the views of political partisans, but exhibits in a strong light the fact that the people cannot be long deceived, and that they can and will enforce the due responsibility of their public servants. With men able to do this we may be sure that the republic will continue to be just, glorious, triumphant. I offer for the acceptance of our brethren the following sentiment:

Pennsylvania.—Proof alike against the wisdom of her enemies and the subtleties of professing friends, she will always stand for the rights of industry and the principles of freedom.

I am, sir, with great esteem, very respectfully,
W. M. MEREDITH.

B. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq.

THE NEW CABINET—MORE PROOF!

That in calling attention to the remarkable inconsistency between the declarations of Gen. Taylor before the election, and his acts after it, we are moved by no spirit of mere factious opposition, we now again take occasion to shew, by the following article from the New Bedford Mercury, of March 14th, a Whig paper. If we are correct in believing that the opinions of the leading members of the Cabinet are indicative of the views and the proposed policy of the new Executive, then we maintain, that in the selection of such men as Clayton, Meredith, and Jacob Collamer, for his confidential advisers, there has been a departure by the officer from the pledges and position of the candidate.

Now, although we believe, that for the preservation of the liberties of the country, nothing is more essential than a vigorous and capable opposition, we think also that opposition should be based on reasonable and probable grounds. We ask all candid minds whether, in our former review of Messrs. Clayton and Meredith, and the present notice of Mr. Collamer, there is not enough to excite the alarm and apprehension, not only of Democrats in general, and Southern men in particular, but even of what are called "moderate men" of all parties, by whose influence it is agreed that Gen. Taylor was elected? When these three classes are prepared to support the obsolete measures of High Protective Tariffs—National Bank—and a grand system of Internal Improvement by the Federal government—and when Southern politicians will clasp in fraternal embrace "zealous opponents of the institution of slavery," and "faithful and devoted advocates of free soil," then the Journal will have been proven guilty of "factious opposition."

Unless, therefore, we be greatly mistaken in our views of the probable consequences which will attend the exhibition of influences like these upon the legislation of the country, both Southerners and moderate men will shortly find themselves—with reference to General Taylor—pretty much under the same deception with the traveller in the deserts of Arabia, who, while toiling through the sand, has been misled by *the mirage*. Beneath his foot, it is always bleak and bare, while far in advance, and still unapproachable, forever gleams to his excited vision the semblance of fertile meads and gushing waters:—

"*An anti-slavery man in the Cabinet.*—The good sense and liberal views of the President have never been more strikingly displayed than in the appointment of Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, to the vastly important office of Postmaster General. The Post Office Department controls a greater amount of patronage than any other in the gift of the President; and the person at the head of it is supposed to possess great sway over public opinion, and great facilities for disseminating particular doctrines. Still Gen. Taylor was not moved by such considerations, and elevated to the most responsible and powerful position of Postmaster General, a man who had a few days before voted for the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Gott, of New York. We think that four of the seven of Gen. Taylor's cabinet may be reckoned as in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and Messrs. Ewing and Collamer are particularly well known as zealous opponents of the institution of slavery. It is enough that one is an Ohio whig, and the other a Vermont whig, to settle the question of their bias on the slavery question; more faithful and devoted advocates of free soil are not to be found."

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the N. O. Delta, of the 14th instant, that on the day preceding, the ship Tennessee arrived from Sisal, having on board 250 members of the American Volunteer Regiment, who went out to assist the Yucatoes in their struggle with the Indians. It wou'd appear that the authorities of Yucatan have been guilty of a most disgraceful breach of faith towards these men, by whose exertions, they have, in all probability, been saved from impending destruction. Instead of eight dollars a month, a suit of clothes every three months, and at the expiration of the war, three hundred acres of land to each man, the only compensation they have received, has been the paltry sum of ten dollars apiece, all told.

GOLD! GOLD!!—California is not by any means the only country where gold is found, neither is exaggeration confined to the accounts of the mines in that country. As a case in point we may instance the piece of virgin gold said to have been found by Maj. G. W. Caldwell, in Union County, in this State, and the various statements made in regard to its quantity. Some accounts making it amount to 10 pounds, and others placing it even as high as 13 or 14. Now, the truth of the matter, as we learn from a friend direct from that portion of the State, is that Maj. Caldwell and partners operating at the Lemmons mine in Union County, did find in one or two buckets of ore, what produced between 8 and 9 lbs. of "fluxed" or melted gold, and about a week or ten days afterwards, found another "pocket" or rich spot in the vein, which produced about two pounds more. The statement which has been pretty generally copied from the Charleston Courier, where it appeared on the authority of a letter from Monroe, saying that four men in Union County, had found twelve and three-fourths pounds on the Thursday and Friday preceding, although appearing as a separate affair unquestionably has reference to the self-same piece of gold, which is thus multiplied into two pieces. Without doubt, however, the gold mines in this State are daily becoming more profitable and productive, and we should be rejoiced to learn that Maj. Caldwell and Company had found an independent fortune, for they are clever fellows and good democrats, and worth their weight in gold any day.

What the Wilmington Journal said of the President's Inaugural on the 9th of March.

"The apparent sincerity of purpose, which is, in fact, its leading feature, is worthy the occupant of so exalted an office. Like the glorious sun, whose beams are illuminating us this day, the administration of Gen Taylor opens with rich promises of usefulness and honor."

What the Wilmington Journal said of the same Inaugural on the 16th of March, (just one week after its first say.)

"While the General's Inaugural contains fewer words than the Inaugurals of any of his predecessors, it contains less sense and meaning."

This diversity of opinion in the *Journal* in the short space of one week, reminds us very much of those little jugglers who used to tramp through the country, who could with admirable facility blow tape and tow from their mouths at the same time.

Chronicle, last Wednesday.

What grounds the *Chronicle* has for charging us with "*diversity*," we confess ourself wholly unable to see. It has always been our wish to treat Gen. Taylor's course with the utmost candor and good feeling, and in all cases to hope for the best. As we could find little or no sense or meaning whatever in the Inaugural, we were inclined to give him at least credit for good intentions. How woefully our best hopes have been deceived, and our worst fears realized, every day only afford us fresh proof. Again we repeat, in the language of our first notice, "God grant that we may never have [further] occasion to call the public notice to the alarming growth and blackness of a little speck, which, unless we mistake, will yet deluge us in tempest and ruin." Why does not the *Chronicle* do us the justice to publish our whole article, instead of making such "garbled extracts" as are calculated to deceive its readers, and misrepresent our meaning? If he will do this, we are confident that our course towards Gen. Taylor will appear not only free from the charge of "diversity," but in strict accordance with the most rigid consistency.

GEN. SHIELDS.

In conformity with the report of the select committee appointed to investigate the case of Gen. Shields, Senator elect from Illinois, the Senate have decided adversely to his claim to a seat in that body. It having been decided by a vote of 32 to 12 that Gen. Shields' resignation could not be accepted, the Governor of Illinois has no power to supply the vacancy, and the State must remain partially unrepresented, until the next meeting of the Legislature, in 1851, unless that body be sooner called together for this purpose.

☞ The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman who resides in Baltimore, to his friend in this town, which we have been permitted to copy, for the benefit of the abolitionists of the North:

"BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1849.

"MY DEAR SIR: After leaving you safe, I went through the States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia; thence to New Orleans, and home by way of the Rivers, and arrived in town a few days since.

"I was very much pleased with the extreme Southern country. They do things on a very large figure in those parts. The Southern planter is to be found there in all his glory. Wide-mouthed abolitionists would compromise all their astonishing love for black folks—for even a small plantation.

"It would be a good idea to force all our Northern members of Congress to take a trip, at the expense of the Government; I think it would very much alter their views respecting this dark question."

FROM PANAMA.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant publishes letters from Panama, under dates of the 23d and 24th of January, giving an account of matters and things at that place. As the Picayune vouches for the respectability of the writer, we are induced to make one or two extracts, in order to place information before our readers, which may prove of interest to at least a few of our citizens, who are about starting for the "Gold diggings," by the Isthmus and Panama route. The letter of the 24th of January contains the following:

"PANAMA, January 24, 1849.

The steamer California has been in port a week, and will leave on the 29th for San Francisco. There has been great dissatisfaction given to all parties, not only by the detention here, but principally growing out of the circumstance of the passengers per Falcon, a mail steamer, being put aside to make room for passengers from N. York who had through tickets from Howland & Aspinwall, though many arrived here a fortnight after us, and at the time of leaving New York had no idea of meeting the California. Capt. Forbes brought up from Valparaiso sixty passengers, who are provided with the proper apparatus for working the gold mines. As every inducement was offered them to leave the ship, to make room for us, without effect, Gen. Smith addressed a letter to the Consul, stating that on arrival at California they would not be allowed to trespass upon the public lands. They, however, have paid no attention to the notice, and it is said they intend to put us at defiance, relying upon the assistance of their countrymen now there. I have seen several of them about town, buying ammunition, &c., &c.; but it won't do."

PANAMA, Jan. 23, 1849.

Gentlemen—I deem it a duty which I owe to myself as well as you, to give a statement of the villainous conduct of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's agents at this place.—When I arrived here, on the 4th instant, with my family, I immediately went to the agents, Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., and had my name registered for the "California." That vessel had not then arrived—my name was about the seventh registered—no trouble was then before us—we were all to go. In a few days, however, and after the passengers by the Crescent City had arrived, those who had procured tickets through at the house of the agents in New Orleans, were informed that that firm were not authorized agents, and that their receipts would not be taken; and further, that all, it mattered not by what vessel they came, who had through tickets from Howland, Aspinwall & Co., were to have the first choice, and after they had made their selection, that those who came on the Falcon would be taken up in the order of their registry upon their books. In the meantime some four or five vessels arrived, bearing tickets from Howland, Aspinwall & Co., and as there were so many vessels arriving, they held on until this morning before any of the Falcon's passengers could learn what was to be their fate. The through tickets, issued by the New Orleans house, were finally acknowledged to be good. When I went to the office this morning to know my fate, I was informed that they would give Mrs. M. a passage on the floor of the main cabin—the lower cabin being filled with baggage—and that I could go in the steerage, with the crew's fare, but not have the privilege of going back to see Mrs. M. I consented to receive the tickets, and paid them $300, offering them $250 for myself, and to take the floor with Mrs. D.; but no, I must take it only according to their arrangements. Mrs. M. is in delicate health, and to start on a passage which would take from forty to sixty days, in a sailer, would be extremely hazardous to her life in her present condition, and upon this account I consented to receive the cabin for her and the steerage for myself. I called for a list of the passengers, and I found only twenty-nine cabin passengers who had paid through; the balance of the cabin was given to their particular friends on the Crescent City and other vessels, showing conclusively that they intend and have done all in their power to harrass the Falcon's passengers. After I had gotten their receipt, and after I was forced to disclose the peculiar situation of my wife, and begging to be allowed the privilege of being with her, offering to pay any sum of money, and finding all of no avail, I told the captain and the agents that I would take the crew's fare, but that the first man that would lay a finger in my way when I wanted to see Mrs M., would do so at the peril of his life. The agents and the captain were informed who and what I was, and they called and marked on my ticket that I, being an exception, would be allowed the very generous privilege of visiting my lady. They had learned that the man who interfered with me would be food for the sharks, and thus this generous grant. This is but my part of their miserable treatment; the others have suffered more or less. They filled the cabin with their particular favorites, excluding all the ladies who came on the Falcon and did not pay through. Gen. Adair and family, Major Ogden and lady, Major Canby and lady, go in the steerage; the Captain very generously, however, makes a rough board partition to separate them from the mongrel mass which makes up the crew.

This, gentlemen, is a true statement of our treatment—one that I would swear to, and for my character I would refer you to * * *

"CALIFORNIA IN THE WOODS."

A Mr. JOHN H. WALTON, who writes from "California in the woods, January 2d, 1849," to the N. Orleans Picayune, says that all we see in the papers about "outrageous thefts, horrible murders, hanging people by scores on trees, lynch law, &c.," is not to be relied upon. He says that he is one of a company of 153 men, who have formed by-laws for the good government of the same said company,—that these by-laws are read to them at ten o'clock every Sunday morning under a large Oak tree, selected for the occasion; after the reading of the by-laws, "the president rises and says: 'Does any member know of any violation of the laws just read?' to which, three times out of five, there is no response; and since I have been a member, which is about eight months, there has been no offence committed (with one exception) that received a higher punishment than a small fine, or a reprimand from the president."

"The exception alluded to was a poor devil who was detected in hiding a portion of the day's labor of his company. The member thereof, consisting of nine, immediately held a meeting among themselves, gave him his part of their joint earnings, (which was about $3000) and told him to go, as he knew what would be his fate next Sabbath. He accordingly went, and has not been heard of since.

"The penalty for theft is expatriation. What we mean by that is to leave our borders, and if found in them, the first time, nine and-thirty; the second, he pulls hemp. One of our laws is, 'There is to be no gambling of any description.' Another is, 'No profane or obscene language shall be used in the assembly on the Sabbath,' neither of which has been violated in the first instance since I have been a member.

"Now where would you go to find 153 more orderly men? and all this, too, without any law except common consent to do right. Not to the St Charles, I am sure. I mention the St. Charles from a circumstance that took place there during a few day's stay on my way here. I walked into the billiard room with a friend, and looked on a game until played through. Upon leaving the room, I observed to my comrade that the game-keeper was a very careless scorer, or else he designed to cheat one of the parties. 'Why, certainly,' replied he, 'one of the players is a gambler and the other is a countryman. That fat-face, sulky looking fellow was cheating for the gambler.' 'Why,' said I, 'did not some of these gentlemen tell him he was cheated?' 'Because,' said he, 'they are all gamblers, and all concerned in robbing the country fellow.' Said I, 'That polite, fine-looking, old gentleman, with gloves, cannot be a gambler.' 'No,' said he, 'he has got rather old. His eye-sight ain't sharp enough for the new tricks now; he's what they call a faro broker; that means roping men into the bank, and his commission is half the winnings.' 'But,' said I, 'suppose the bank loses.' 'Ah,' said he, 'that is not a supposable case: they don't play those kind of games.' 'Well, is that little doctor one of 'em?' 'What? that sly, sheepish-looking fellow? Yes. He pretends to be a dentist—got a sign up across the way, but I expect never drew a tooth in his life—but can take 'em from any part of the deck.'

"Now, I would advise all such 'brokers,' and 'tooth-pullers,' if they have any idea of coming to El Dorado, not to come about the 'big oak,' unless they have made up their minds to abandon their old tricks, and are disposed to make an honest living; and I would advise all, any where, who are doing well, to stay where they are; though fortunes can and will be made here, not by picking gold out with a jack-knife in four or five pound lumps, but with much toil and hard labor.—From the best information I can get, the average of our whole number per day, for the last eight months, has been $10 50. So you see fortunes ain't to be made in a day, nor a season."

☞ So far, the only one of the new appointments which the Senate have refused to confirm, has been that of Mr. McGonghey, as Governor of Minesota, who was rejected for manifest "incapacity," which, as the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun pointedly remarks, seems to be an essential "prerequisite" for a nomination by General Taylor.

The following telegraphic despatch of the 21st, which we find in the Baltimore Sun, is the very latest news we have from Washington City:

WASHINGTON, March 20—7, P. M.

New Appointments by the President—Further Protocol Papers—Rumored Foreign Appointments, &c.—The nomination of Nathan K. Hall, of New York, is said to have been sent to the Senate to day by the President as Governor of Minesota, in place of Mr. McGonghey, rejected yesterday.

It is also said that further papers in reply to Benton's resolution adopted yesterday, relative to the Mexican protocol, were sent in by the President.

It is rumored that Col. Haskell will be appointed Minister to Chili, and Bailie Peyton, Minister to Mexico.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper of the 21st instant, that the President has appointed GALES SEATON, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of Legagation of the United States to the Federal Government of Germany.

The Senate will not probably adjourn before a week or ten days, being detained by the Protocol affair, to which, however, we do not think that any sane man attaches the least real importance.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Governor of Maryland has appointed Benjamin C. Howard United States Senator, in the place of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, resigned.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Hon. Rodolphus Dickinson, a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, died in Washington City, on the 20th inst.

The following letter was received by a gentleman at Faison's Depot, from a friend who recently resided in Duplin County, and now on his way to the gold region in California. The letter was handed us for publication, and presuming that it may prove interesting to our readers, we cheerfully give it a place in our columns:

STEAMER "FALCON," *off Chagres, Feb.* 14, '49.

MY DEAR SIR:—According to my promise I will now endeavor to give you a meagre description of the manner I spent the few hours, which we were allowed, at Havana. I will commence then where I left off in my last, per Steamer "Isthmus" After casting anchor in the harbor, my friend C. and myself, hired a boat to take us ashore; we entered our names at the Washington House for dinner, and strolled about the town, to see, what, in haste, we could. Havana is built unlike any city I had ever seen or visited before—the streets are long and narrow, Spanish fashion—but the houses are of a solid, grand, and some of a magnificent structure. The fortifications (Moro Castle) attracted my attention, particularly. They are really astounding in the eyes of one who beholds them for the first time; they are built on solid rock, and are said to hold a garrison of 10,000 men. I bought me a Panama Hat for $5, for which only 40 ten cent's pieces (dimes,) for it they pass here for 12½ cents a piece; and several other things. We then took a Spanish bath; went in a Restaurat, and took a glass of something, (the name of it I could not remember, but no matter, it was good,) smoked a *real* Havana, and went to dinner—and such a dinner I never ate before in the month of February! Green corn, garden peas, beans, and 50 other things, all green and fresh from the garden and field, with excellent Spanish wine, and all for one dollar. I wished you could have partaken of it. But now listen to the most interesting part of our short excursion. We hired a vehicle, after dinner, to take us about and around the town—and such a vehicle! It resembled the old fashion gigs, or chairs, we have in N. C., but with wheels as large as those we have on our timber wagons—and shafts three times as long. One horse pulls it—on which the driver sits.

The *tout ensemble* is a true characteristic of the indolence, and the *dolce far niente* of the Spaniards; and indolent he is, at least in these diggings. After spending 3 or 4 hours in his office, he goes to dinner at 4 o'clock, and devotes the remaining part of the day and evening to pleasure and amusement. In short, *then* he lives.

You can form no idea how droll we looked, perched up there between such wheels, and such shafts in front of us. We were, however, fully compensated for the little inconvenience, by the most beautiful view my eyes ever beheld—such a sight! all the fields and gardens clad in nature's richest colorings, and that in the middle of February. My heart was full to overflowing—my eyes blinded—I found no utterings for my feelings. At night we went to the Opera House, and I beheld as grand and magnificent a structure as ever London and Paris can boast of. The house is not, like most theatres, closely shut up—but is opened every night, in order to admit fresh air—and it was needed, too. The house has held as many as 7000 persons at a time. We then went back on board our Steamer; I dreamed over the whole of what I had seen during the day, letting it pass before my excited imagination in as lively colors as I could, and when next morning I awoke, we had weighed anchor and were steaming it (sailing has got out of fashion in this our steam age) on "the wide unbounding Sea."

Before retiring however, I received the gratifying intelligence, brought on board our Steamer by two men just in from San Francisco, by way of Panama, that the "Oregon" had got in at the latter port, and that two ships and one schooner, were up there for San Francisco. These two gentlemen gave us the most cheering accounts in regard to the state of health on the Isthmus, and the mode of conveyance across it—and I have strong hopes of seeing them realized. A few days previous to our anchoring here—(we have anchored some miles west of Chagres, and shall probably not get there at all to make a stay)—we had a meeting of all the passengers on board, and appointed a committee to go ashore, and provide means for our conveyance across the Isthmus; they have returned this morning and "reported" most favorably. They have entered into a contract with the captain of the steamer "Orus," and we (315 in number) are to pay him $10 a piece for [illegible] passage to Lorzano, (the Cruces Road is too bad,) and from thence by land to Panama for the same money—five dollars for every 100 lb. baggage. He is to see to every thing; and we shall have no trouble or difficulty.—The Orus is now along side of us, on board of which I saw our friend Dr. H., who assures me that there is no sickness of an epidemic character, on the whole Isthmus, nothing but prevailing fevers, which every one might avoid, by not exposing himself too much to the heat of the sun, and abstaining from all fruit.

You will receive this by the Falcon on her return trip, and I will, if I can, write to you again from Panama, by the Crescent City, which is expected here hourly. But there being no certainty about my having a chance from Panama, be not disappointed if I do not write.

Until now, the journey has been nothing but what was pleasant—fine living; splendid sights, and most cheerful company! But now I fear hardships will soon commence, but I am fully prepared to meet them and bear up against them. Farewell.

H. S. U.

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Gayle, of Alabama, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the northern and southern diuricts of Alabama, in the place of William Crowford, deceased.

Archibald Williams, of Illinois, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Illinois, in the place of David L. Gregg, whose commission is about to expire.

Palmer V. Kellogg, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the northern district of New York, in the place of Jacob Gould, whose commission is about to expire.

John Pettes, of Vermont, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Vermont, in the place of Jacob Kent, whose commission is about to expire.

Samuel D. King and William Thompson, of Washington, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Collectors of the Customs.—Joseph T. Nye, Saco, Maine, vice Icabod Jordon, whose commission expired.

Thomas Hedge, Plymouth, Massachusetts, vice William Morton Jackson, whose commission expired.

James Donaghe, New Haven, Connecticut, vice Norris Wilcox, whose commission expired.

Joshua Taylor, Collector at Ocracoke, North Carolina, vice Thomas I. Pasteur, whose commission expired.

William H. Arnold, Collector at Pearl River, Mississippi, vice Rufus O Pray, resigned.

Naval Officer—Charles Hudson, Boston, Massachusetts, vice William Parmenter, whose commission expired.

Surveyors of the Customs—George Howland, Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice Asa Gray, whose commission expired.

William P. Greene, Providence, Rhode Island, vice D F Seamans, whose commission expired.

John N Frost, Surveyor at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Winthrop Pickering, whose commission expired

James Hunter, Appraiser of Merchandise, at Savannah, Georgia, vice Charles Stephens, deceased.

Navy Agents—George Levall, Navy Agent at Norfolk, from the 14th March, 1849, re appointed.

William Shoemaker, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, from 15th day of March, 1849, *vice S. D. Patterson*, whose commission will then expire.

Promotions in the Navy.—John C. Low, now a Commander, to be a Captain in the navy from 6th March, 1849, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain *W M. Hunter.*

Theodorus Bailey, now a Lieutenant, to be Commander in the navy from the 6th of March, 1849, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Commander John C Long

Charles Deas, now a Master, to be a Lieutenant in the navy from the 6th of March, 1849, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Theodorus Bailey.

Land Officers.—Alfred Cowles, to be Register of the Land Office at Chicago, Illinois, in the place of William Jackson, whose term of office has expired.

Jesse K. Dubois, to be Receiver of Public Monies at Palestine, Illinois, in the place of Wm Wilson, whose term of office will expire on the 18th inst.

Matthew Gillespie, to be Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Illinois, in the place of Jacob Judy, whose term of office has expired.

Harry F. Brown, to be Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in the place of Joel S. Fisk, removed.

From the North Carolina Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

MR. EDITOR: I have heard a little objection to two provisions in the North Carolina Rail Road Charter, which, correctly understood, are not only right and proper in themselves, but are absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the credit and interest of the State from being trifled with.

One of these provisions requires the entire million on the part of individuals to be subscribed, and five per cent. paid thereon, before the company can organize. The other (as understood,) requires $500,000 of their subscriptions to be paid in before the State is called on, or pays any thing. Why, it may be asked, these stringent requirements? The reason is this: The Road will be worth comparatively nothing unless *completed through and through*—at least from Raleigh to Charlotte. The State is unwilling to lend her credit and purse to individuals in a work of such magnitude, until every assurance is given by them of the speedy and complete success of the enterprise. Suppose the company could organize with a $100,000 or even $500,000, and could at once call upon the State for its proportion. They could commence work, and after exhausting these funds might choose not to proceed with the enterprise, or might be unable to do so, for want of means. Where would the interest of the State be? Every dollar of that interest would be worse than lost. But how will the $500,000 be paid in? There is no sort of difficulty in this matter.—With five per cent. paid on the $1,000,000 ample assurance is given of the zeal, energy, and solvency of the subscribers. The company organizes—employs engineers—locates the line, and on the faith of this million of solvent subscriptions the company is enabled to let out contracts for grading (to its stockholders or others,) and takes bond and security for their performance. It then calls on the State—she pays her $1,000,000, and the work goes right ahead. The other $1,500,000 will complete the Road. Three millions will be amply sufficient. And the provisions of the charter protect the State against any contingency, and will in no way retard the work or oppress the stockholders. Let the friends of this great North Carolina enterprise cease to doubt—cease to quibble and complain. All's right. Let us go to work. The people are ready for the call. No one scheme of internal improvement in this or any other State ever enlisted so much popular enthusiasm.—Men of all means are going into it. In the West many wealthy gentlemen are talking of monopolizing the whole investment. But the masses are for having a share, besides getting employment for labor and a market for produce. I repeat, all is right

For the Journal.

At a regular meeting of the Companions, held at Union Chapter, No. 17, in Duplin County, on Thursday, the 8th of March, Col. John F. Rhodes, W. T. Polock, and Jas. W. Blount, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions relative to the death of our esteemed Companion, Col. Lewis S. Herring, who departed this life on Tuesday, the 6th inst; whereupon, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the deceased Companion, Col. L. S. Herring, was an esteemed citizen, an affectionate husband and parent, and liberal benefactor, always ready and willing to extend charity to the poor of the district in which he resided.

Resolved, That the Fraternity generally, and this Chapter in particular, of which the deceased was a member of high standing, has suffered a lamentable loss in the death of said Companion.

Resolved, That the Companions of this Chapter deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Wilmington Journal, with the request that other papers copy.

JOHN F. RHODES,
W. T. POLOCK,
JAS. W. BLOUNT, } *Committee.*

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate of the Thirty-first Congress, which commenced its session on Monday, 5th instant, is composed as follows:

President—Millard Fillmore.

	Term		Term
Alabama.	*Expires.*	Michigan.	*Expires*
B Fitzpatrick,	1853	*Lewis Cass*,	1851
Uncertain,	1855	Alpheus Felch,	1853
Arkansas.		Missouri.	
W K Sebastian,	1853	T H Benton,	1851
Solon Borland,	1855	D R Atchison,	1855
Connecticut.		New Hampshire.	
*R S Baldwin,	1851	†John P Hale,	1853
*Trum. Smith,	1855	*M Farris, jr.*,	1855
Delaware.		New-York.	
*John Wales,	1851	D S Dickinson,	1851
*P Spruance,	1853	*W H Seward*,	1856
Florida.		New Jersey.	
David L. Yulee,	1851	*Wm L Dayton,	1851
J Morton,	1855	*Jacob W Miller,	1853
Georgia.		North Carolina.	
*J M Berrien,	1853	*W P Mangum,	1853
*W C Dawson,	1855	*Geo E Badger,	1855
Indiana.		Ohio.	
J D Bright,	1851	Thos Corwin,	1851
Jas Whitcomb,	1855	†*S P Chase*,	1855
Illinois.		Pennsylvania.	
S A Douglas,	1853	Dan. Sturgeon,	1851
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Iowa.		Rhode Island.	
Geo W Jones,	1851	*A C Greene,	1851
A C Dodge,	1855	*J H Clarke,	1853
Kentucky.		South Carolina.	
*J R Underwood,	1853	J C Calhoun,	1853
Henry Clay,	1855	A P Butler,	1855
Louisiana.		Tennessee.	
S U Downs,	1853	H L Turney,	1851
Pierre Soule,	1855	*John Bell,	1853
Maine.		Texas.	
Han. Hamlin,	1851	T J Rusk,	1851
J W Bradbury,	1853	Sam Houston,	1853
Massachusetts.		Vermont.	
*Dan. Webster,	1851	*S S Phelps,	1851
*John Davis,	1853	*Win Upham,	1853
Maryland.		Virginia.	
*R Johnson,	1851	J M Mason,	1851
*J A Pearce,	1855	R M T Hunter,	1853
Mississippi.		Wisconsin.	
Jeff Davis,	1851	Henry Dodge,	1851
Henry S Foote,	1853	Isaac P Walker,	1855

Recapitulation.

Whigs	25
Democrats	32
Free soilers	2
Uncertain	1
Total number of members	60

Those marked with a * are Whigs; thus † Barnburners or Free soilers.

Those whose names are in *italics*, are new members.

OUR REVENUE LAW.

At first there appeared to be some litt'e dissatisfaction with the new revenue law passed by our last Legislature; but more reflection, and a better knowledge of its provisions, seems to have entirely, so far as our knowledge runs, allayed opposition.

Our Legislators have indeed been very modest in their exactions, compared with those of some other States. And in fact, some taxes have been laid by this law, which ought to have been laid years ago. The idea which has so long swayed in this State, that real estate must bear the whole burthen of the expense of the Government, we are glad to hope is about to become "obsolete," as the Hon. Mr. Webster said of the U. S. Bank. The man who has his carriage and horses, his silver or gold plate, his gold or silver watch, his pocket full of money, or goo l notes, ought to be just as liable for his share of the expenses of Government as the man with his land and negroes.

We have not the statistics to enable us to give a comparison of our law with that of every other State, but in Virginia we perceive they go far ahead of us. For instance, the Virginia law taxes a gold watch $1, and a silver one 50 cents per annum; while our law only taxes the fo mer 25 cents, and 10 cents for the latter. In Virginia they tax carioles and gigs, while our law goes not below a family carriage. The Virginia law taxes all incomes over $400, while our law taxes no incomes under $500. The Virginia law taxes bridges, ferries, newspapers and collateral inheritance, private boarding houses, insurance offices, stallions, &c., &c

In Pennsylvania, they have a collateral inheritance tax which produces $42,743 55.

In Georgia the tax on professional men produces $6,864 68.

We might go on and name various other articles in other States, if we had the statistics. But the above is sufficient. We hope the law may raise the amount of revenue calculated, but if it does not do it the first year or two, it soon will in all probability.—*N. Carolinian.*

NORTH CAROLINA GETS A BONE.

It deserves to be mentioned, as a fact by no means discreditable, to say the least of it, to North Carolina, that as a general rule her politicians are the last to ask for office and the last to get it. It was thought, however, that about this time some of the more famished of her enterprising political characters would receive a slice or so of ham; but the meat, it seems, nicely done up in Treasury sauce, goes over to a more favored circle, and the Old North gets nothing more nor less than a bone. This is emphatically bad.

North Carolina Whigism is awarded nothing in the way of Cabinet honors; and the Mission to Spain—it is not even know whether Senator Mangum will get that! As a citizen of the United States—aye, as a human being, to say nothing further of our right to complain in the premises, we feel bound to declare that old Zac has *not* "taken care of *all* his wounded"—that he has left a few "behind him" in North Carolina, who expected different treatment and a more fortunate result. Is the Secretryship of the Navy still in existence? Or has it been abolished? Or has Mr. William Ballard Preston monopolized the whole concern? We should like to know—for *that* belongs to North Carolina, and no mistake.

We understand that considerable coolness exists between Mr. Badger and Mr. Clayton, on account of this marked neglect of North Carolina Whigism. This is reasonable, and was to have been expected. Mr. Clayton, who had the framing of the Cabinet, surely knew that there was such a State as North Carolina, and that she voted for Taylor; and such being the case, it was downwright presumption in him, coming as he does from such a State as Delaware, (on whose soil Tom Hyer was allowed to whip Yankee Sullivan, and not a word said,) to overlook the rich and rare *material* with which we abound, from Currituck to Cherokee.

North Carolina Standard.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases since our last, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J., In Hauser *v* Shore, in Equity from Stokes, dismissing the bill as to Conrad's administrator, with costs. Also, in Carroll *v.* Hussey, from Duplin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem*, Hardy & Brother *v.* Skinner, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Kime *v.* Brooks, from Randolph, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Watson *v.* Cox, in Equity from Cumberland, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Ward *v.* Sutton in Equity from Carteret.

By Nash, J., In Horne *v.* Horne, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Patterson *v.* Bodenhamer, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Scott *v* Sears, from Wake, affirming the judgment below.—Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Andres *v.* Andres, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below.

By Pearson, J., In Hargrove *v* King, in Equity from Davidson, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Eulis *v.* Lindsay, in Equity from Guilford, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Martin *v.* Poindexter, in Equity from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Forbes *v.* Smith, in Equity from Craven, directing a reference *Ral. Reg.*

Women and Matrimony in California.—A letter, dated San Francisco, July 28, written by a lady to her friend in Massachusetts, says:

Since my husband went to the gold-region, houses have become vacant in all parts of the village, and the entire male population has left us. The woman have been obligeil, in the absence of the males, to congregate together in large numbers, in the large houses, and live together and do their own cooking, &c. I am now living, or as we call it, messing, with a company of fourteen. The experience of the world, men have said, showed that women could not live together without quarrels and turmoils; but our sisterhood, at this time, gives a plain contradiction to this slander upon our sex. When not interfered with by men, and when permitted to drink our cup of tea "under our own vine and fig-tree," we are as quiet and peaceable as lambs.

The demand for marriageable women seems to be as great as for goods. This is the only country in the world where women are prop erly appreciated. The proportion of males in the territory is five to one of females, and the labor of females is as much needed in cooking, &c., at the gold region, as the males. There have been more marriages the last few months than in ten years previous, in this country.—The squaws, before they will go to the gold region, make efforts to get white husbands, which they soon obtain in the present state of affairs. Father Manaque, the Catholic Priest, has informed me that he married the last month 110 white men to squaws. The consequence is, that the poor Indians will soon be left without any class of females from which they can choose—as certainly no white woman of whatever condition in society, will marry an Indian, when she can readily marry a white man of some wealth and prominence. Some of the most ugly and slovenly servants here, marry traders who have accumulated fortunes in a few weeks. A woman who comes here with one tooth in her head, has a great capital to begin on in the matrimonial line; and I have thought if a cargo of girls were shipped from Lowell here, it would turn out a great speculation to some enterprising Yankee. By all means induce Peggy to come here by the first vessel. Ugly as she looks she would be readily taken by some enterprising trader in the present brisk state of the market.

New Species of Cotton.—A new species of Cotton, called the prolific Pomegrantte, surpassing any of the gossypium family, has been grown in Mississippi, by Gen. Mitchell, of Warren county. The tops and side branches are all thickly studded with bolls. The stalk does not attain a height usually of more than four or five feet, but every portion of the plant is literally covered with bolls, which are sustained in an upright position by the strength and vigor of the stem and branches. The chief peculiarity of this plant is that the stem and branches have no *joints*, as in other kinds; and although the bolls are so numerous, there can be no inconvenience in picking. The staple is beautiful, and far more silky than the best Petit Gulf. From one-third of an acre (measured) he gathered and weighed the past season 2,142 lbs, of superior cotton. One hundred pounds of the seed cotton yielded 32½ lbs lint, and by an accurate test he found that sixty-five bolls made one pound of lint.

A Mistake Corrected.—An orator holding forth in favor of "woman—dear, divine woman, "concludes thus:

"Oh, my hearers, depend upon it, nothing beats a good wife!"

"I beg your pardon, "replied one of his auditors, "a bad husband does."

One Word to the Sedentary.—Those who labor within doors are compe led to breathe an impure atmosphere, which is wholly unfit for the proper expansion of the lungs, and, owing to want of exercise, the bowels become constipated, the pores of the skin closed, and, indeed, all the functions of the body become deranged: hence proceed asthma, cough, pains in the breast and side, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, giddiness, and a varity of other distressing complaints, common to those of sedentary habits. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* disperse all these unpleasant symptoms. A single dose will in all cases give relief, and, if repeated a few times, will most assuredly restore the body to health.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

At Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 17th instant, Mr. Lippman Arond, to Miss Margaret Swinson.

In Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., by Niel McKay, Maj. James H. Weather, of Kentucky, to Miss Ann A, eldest daughter of Alex. McDougald, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Sarah R. Dickasey, in the 66th year of her age.

In this town, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Rush, wife of Capt. Benj Rush, of Fayetteville, aged 36 years.

In Chatham county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Ruth Guthrie, consort of William Guthrie, in the eighteenth year of her age.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Eleven Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more, for that number of Shares lost.

OWEN D. HOLMES,
Ex'r. of Gabriel Holmes.

March 23, 1849.—[28-3m

VACCINE MATTER.

Fresh Vaccine Matter. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
m24 Druggist & Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	9	a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	4	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	19	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	22½
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 00	a	14 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	44	a	46
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7	a	7½
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7	a	7½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, - none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound -	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	29	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,	32	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	60	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C. -	7½	a	8
Western, - -		a	
LIME—Thomaston—Per barrel	—	a	—
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	
Wide, do.		a	5 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber, Mill, -	2 50	a	3 75
Shipping Timber,		a	9 00
MOLASSES—West Indies, -	20	a	21
New Orleans,	25	a	38
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound, 4		a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 35
Virgin Dip new		a	1 35
Hard—		a	1 20
Tar,	1 17½	a	1 20
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	1 00
No. 2,		a	1 00
No. 3,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	26½	a	29
OIL—Sperm—Pergallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	70	a	80
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	14 00
Prime,	10 00	a	11 00
Fresh,	4 50	a	5
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.	2 75	a	
Sweet, per bushel,	45	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	20
do dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	70	a	80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	a	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	75	a	80
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	16½
Liverpool—sack,	1 15	a	
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	26	a	26½
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	30	a	33
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	8 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of hauling, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	35	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	60
Rice, per 100 lbs.,		a	18
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per ft.	6	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	8	a	
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	8 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1¼ per cent.
" " New York, " 1¼ " "
" " Boston, " 1¼ " "

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 22.

Bacon—A fair supply of Bacon on the market. Sales have been made, of hog round, at 7¼ cents. See table.

Beans—White—stock light and sales dull.

Corn—No arrival. 600 bushels reported last week, changed hands at 44 cents.

Flour—The stock of Fayetteville flour is fair, and sales rather dull at quotations.

Hay—There has been no late arrivals of Hay, and the article is becoming scarce. Store rates, 80 cents per hundred pounds.

Lard—Sales at 7½ a 8 cents.

Lime—No late arrivals, and no fresh Lime on the market. The article is much wanted, and a cargo would meet with ready sale, at a fair price.

Lumber—River—No Wide boards on the market, and but little demand. Scantling—Several rafts waiting purchasers—no offers. Quotations nominal.

Molasses—No receipts since last report Sales of cargo reported last Thursday, from Cuba, in lots to suit, at 21 cents per gallon. Sales New Orleans Molasses, from store, at quotations.

Naval Stores—Sales of Turpentine since last report amount to about 2,073 bbls, all of which has been taken at $2 35 for soft and 1 35 for hard. Sales of 131 bbls *Spirits Turpentine* at 28½ cents, and 100 bbls at 29 cents per gallon, and $1 75 for bbls not returnable, closing at latter price. Sales of 469 bbls *Tar* at $1 20, and 342 do. at $1 17½. Sales of *Rosin* at 55 a 60 cents.

Rice—Last sales at $2 75 a $3 per hundred.

Salt—5000 bushels from Turks' Island, reported afloat last week, has changed hands at 16½c per bush.

Timber—Stock light—Mills well supplied—sales dull, and prices rather drooping. See table for last sales.

Freights—See table.

Newbern, March 20th.—Turpentine has been sold during the week at $2 15 per bbl, and Scrape at $1 25. Corn—This article has declined since our last owing to unfavorable advices from New York. A Flat load was sold this morning at $1 82 per bbl. No receipts of Peas or Rough Rice since our last. Bacon comes in to the market in considerable quantities, sales of Hog round at 6 to 6½c.—Hams 7. Sides at 6½. Lard sells by the bbl at 7 a 7½c, according to quality.—*Newbernian.*

New York, March 20.—The stock market manifests more firmness to-day. For Treasury 6's, 109⅜ is bid, but 109¾ was insisted on. New loan (6's of '68,) 112⅜. The flour market is steady at $5 37½ to $5 50 for Western (Oswego and Michigan;) $6 and upwards for the purer grades of Genesee, and $5 18¾ to $5 25 for Southern. Rye flour $3 18¾ to $3 31¾. Meal in request at $2 56¼. Corn—yellow 56 to 59c, and white 54c, with an aggregate of sales of 40,000 bushels. Groceries are brisk, with considerable activity in sugar, from the large supplies received by the trade. Cotton continues in fair demand.—*Balt. Sun.*

Baltimore, March 20.—No change in the flour market. Sales to-day of 900 bbls. Howard street brands at $4 75. City Mills—Sales 650 bbls. at $4 75. Corn meal—450 bbls. Pennsylvania sold at 93 42½. Oats—Sales of red and mixed wheat at 1 01, 1 04 a 1 07. We quote white at 1 07 a $1 15, and such as is suitable for family flour at 1 15 a 1 20.—Sales of yellow corn at 49 cents for prime, and white 45 a 46. Sales of Oats at 26 a 27 cents. Provisions—Sales of Mess Pork at 11 a $11 50, and Prime at 6 a $10. No. 1 Beef $12, and Mess $14. Bacon—6½ a 6½ cts for assorted; Sides 5½ a 6½ for old and new; Hams 8½ a 9 cts.; Shoulders 6. Bulk meat—5½ a 5½ cents for Sides, and 6½ for Hams. Sales of No. 1 Lard at 7 a 7½ cents, 4 months—Whiskey—Sells freely at 23½ cents per gal.

Sun.

MARINE RST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

March 16—Schr Christiana Caroline, Johnson, Little River, to G W Davis.

17—Schr Mary Alice, Sullivan, Kingston, Ja., to Barry, Bryant & Co.

18—Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, New Bedford, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr White Oak, Gibbs, Baltimore, to G W Davis

Schr Hoffman, Ross, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Baltimore, Dill, Shallotte, to Ellis & Mitchell.

Schr Falcon, Parvin, Boston, to G W Davis.

19—Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Harrison Price, Brown, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

20—Barque Delegate, Wallace, New York, by Harriss & Drake.

Schr J P Johnson, Kilburn, Boston, to G W Davis

21—Schr Warrenton, wooster, Richmond, Va, to Geo Harriss.

Brig Trojan, Weld, Matanzas, in distress, to G W Davis. The Trojan left Matanzas March 16th, with a cargo of Molasses, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr Elizabeth, Walker, from Hyde county, in distress, to G W Davis. The Elizabeth was loaded from Hyde county to Charleston, with a load of Corn; experienced very heavy weather, sprung a leak, and it was with much difficulty that she could be kept free.

CLEARED.

March 16—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Purse, Picket, Onslow co, N C, by G W Davis.

Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow co, by do

Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Washington N C, by do.

Schr Marion Burns, Little River, S C, by do.

Schr Col McRae, Davis, Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown

17—Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Boston by G W Davis.

Schr H D Leighton, Handy, Baltimore, by George Harriss.

Schr Wm Hart, Gandy, Washington City, by Geo Harriss

19—Br Brig Fanny, Curry, Halifax, N S, by G W Davis.

Schr Christiana Caroline, Johnson, Little River, S C, by G W Davis.

Schr Monsoon, Sillinan, New York, by G W Davis.

21—Schr Betty Marin, Bryant, Cuba, by do.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, Fayetteville, by John Banks.

NOTICE.

A REPORT having been put in circulation invidious to my character, while acting as substitute of Mail Agent Walker, I feel bound, in justification of myself, to publish the following letter from the Postmaster General.

KINDRED C. POPE.

Post Office Department,
February 7, 1849.

Sir—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, stating that your friend K. C. Pope, having been suspected of a depredation in regard to mailable matter, while running as a substitute for Mail Agent Walker, you wish the matter "thoroughly investigated;" you are informed that having no official information of any suspicion, or of any fact that would justify a suspicion of that character, I do not deem it either necessary or proper to direct an investigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. JOHNSON.

Wm. J. Drake, Esq.,
Battleboro', Edgecombe County, N. C.
March 23, 1849—[28-2t

PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

Just received a supply of Phalon's Hair Invigorator, to prevent Baldness and restore the Hair that has fallen off or become thin, and to cure effectually scurf or dandruff. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
m23 Druggist & Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, dealers in Ice, have agreed on the following prices for the present season.

In the quantity of a hogshead, or more, the price will be half a cent per pound; under this to ten pounds, three-fourths of a cent; and less than 10 lbs., one cent per lb. will be charged. The price of Tickets will be in accordance with the above rates, viz: For 10 lbs. and over, ¾ of a cent, less than 10 lbs., 1 cent per lb.

It is desirable, as far as can be, that this business be done for *cash*.

A. C. EVANS,
SHAW & REPITON.
March 23, 1848—[28-3t

LAMP OIL.

Just received per schooner A. J. DeRosset, a fine article of Winter Sperm Oil for family use. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
m23 Druggist & Chemist.

COD LIVER OIL.

Just received per Schr A. J. DeRosset, a fine supply of Peru Cod Liver Oil. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
m23 Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE LEAD.

A fresh supply of prime White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c., just received per schr. A. J. DeRosset, and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
m23 Druggist & Chemist.

Notice

IS hereby given that Books are now open in this place, for subscriptions or Stock in the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement.

A. J. DeROSSET, Jr.,
JOHN McRAE,
MILES COSTIN,
B. I. HOWZE,
W. C. BETTENCOURT. } Commissioners at Wilmington.

March 23, 1849—[27-2t

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. Gales, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7 and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, at March Term, 1849, we shall expose to public sale, at the residence of David Williams, in said county, on Saturday, the 31st day of March, instant, two valuable negro slaves, viz: *Hester* and *Holly*, the property of Henry Williams, dec'd. The above negroes will be sold for division.

Terms.—Six months credit and bonds with approved securities required.

DAVID WILLIAMS,
HENRY WILLIAMS, } *Executors.*
March 16, 1849.—[27-3t

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thos. Nixon, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against said intestate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CHAS. W. NIXON, *Adm'r.*
March 16, 1849.—[27-3t

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable tract of Land, containing about 4 thousand Acres, lying on the waters of Little Pee Dee, 4 miles above Peraten Red Ferry, and 12 miles North East of Conwayboro', Horry District, S. C.—There is a good dwelling house and other necessary buildings, and from 40 to 50 acres under cultivation. Said Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton and rice. To any person wishing to engage in the Turpentine business it is an excellent chance, as most of the Land is Piney woods, well timbered, and convenient to the river.

M 16—[7t* D. M. JOHNSTON.

My Lands in Duplin County

are for sale. The soil is fertile, lying immediately on Goshen; the situation is pleasant, buildings convenient and comfortable, location six miles North of the Court House and within half a mile of *Hannah Moore Academy*. I will take young negroes for part of the purchase money and the balance in Cash, January 1st, 1850, when possession will be given. JERE PEARSALL.
March 16, 1849.—[27-3t

Juniper Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED ACRES of

JUNIPER LAND,

lying in Bladen county, 15 miles North East of Elizabethtown, and about 4 miles to a navigable stream. The Land is well timbered, with large Juniper. Persons desirous of purchasing such lands, would do well to call on the subscriber, on South River, Bladen County.

D. W. CROMARTIE.
March 16, 1849.—[27-3m

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order passed at the last County Court for this County, I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday of March Court week, (at the Court House,) seventeen young and valuable Negroes, the property of the estate of the late Col. James K. Hill.

Six months credit will be given—purchasers giving Notes with approved securities at the time of sale.

JAMES R. HURST, Adm.
Duplin, Feb 26, 1849—[26-3t*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Note dated in January, 1838, for Fifty Dollars, ($50,) drawn by me and payable to John McLendon, as I have already paid said Note. RHETIS WOOD.
New Hanover county, N. C., } 26-3t
March 9, 1849.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.
March 2—[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. Uniana,
200 pair Children Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey,
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

FOR the purpose of winding up the affairs of the late firm of "Price & Fulton," and of effecting a fair and just settlement with the estate of the deceased partner, the subscriber, surviving partner of the said firm, NOW GIVES NOTICE that he will, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the "*Wilmington Journal*," in the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, on Friday, the 23rd day of March, (instant,) 1849, expose and offer to public sale, and outcry, the WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of the said partnership, consisting of the Types, Presses, Office Furniture, and Printing materials of every description, Paper, and Blanks, connected with the "Wilmington Journal," and now in said office, together with an unexpired lease upon the same.

Applications for information may be addressed to him (post-paid,) at the "Journal" office.

Terms at sale. A. L. PRICE.
Surviving partner of the late firm of Price & Fulton.
Wilmington, N. C., March 2, 1849.

To the Public.

WITH surprise and indignation, the undersigned have seen a certificate over our names, published in the Wilmington Chronicle and the Journal, purporting to give the substance of a remark which we had heard by a lady, whose name is mentioned in said publication.

It is due to ourselves to say that J P. Jordan who has published said certificate, has used our names without permission, and acted without our knowledge or consent. We further say, that what he has published as our certificate, is incorrect in substance and meaning, very different from any remark we have ever heard made by the lady, whose name he has also taken the liberty of bringing before the public. We did on one occasion hear her say that if her husband had listened to her, he would have gone and put an end to Jordan's existence, or scattered his brains, and saved his friends their present vexation and disturbance. Given under our hands March 2d, 1849.

ALICE STALLINGS,
MARY ANN SAVAGE.

The above was sworn to and subscribed before me on the above date. A. LAMONT, J. P.

We feel it to be our duty to publish the said certificate, lest erroneous impressions might be created on the minds of some who may not yet know as well as ourselves, the disposition of J. P. Jordan, to transcend his limits, not under false pretences, and impose on ignorance. A short time ago he made an intrusive call on us at home, apparently with a view to extort from us whatever impressions we might have heard that would be evidence serviceable to him in suits, which it is said he has instituted against a number of the citizens of New Hanover and Duplin Counties, on a charge of having attacked him, or as common report has it, for having T-A-R-R-E-D and F-E-A-T-H-E-R-E-D him. He expressed a determination to have us summoned to Court as witnesses;—we assured him that we knew nothing that would be advantageous to him, so far as we could judge. He insisted in teazing us to give him a statement, which he could show to his Lawyer, assuring us that such would save us the disagreeable task of attending Court, an unpleasant task to any woman, particularly so to those of our age and circumstances. We stated to him only a part of our conversation, which we had heard, feeling reluctant and a delicacy to tell him how mean we thought he was, and how well he deserved all the chastisement, scorn, and contempt, which he told us he had received at the hands of our citizens. ALICE STALLINGS.
MARY ANN SAVAGE.
March 9, 1849—[26-3t

Valuable Farming and Turpentine Lands *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of lands, viz:

One tract, where he now resides, in Sampson county, containing 420 acres; 150 acres of which is under fence and cultivation, and has about 10,000 Turpentine Boxes cut.

Also, one tract adjoining the above, containing 129 acres—about 40 acres of which is under cultivation, and has cut about 4,000 Boxes.

Also, one tract, near the Six Runs, in Sampson county, within half a mile of the river, containing 263 acres, with 10,000 Turpentine Boxes cut, none of which are over 3 years old.

Also, one tract in Duplin county, lying on the North East River, containing 611 acres, well adapted to cultivation—about 50 acres now cleared.

Persons wishing to purchase, either, or the whole of the above lands, will please call upon the subscriber, at his residence, within three miles of Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county.

JAS. T. MATHIS.
March 21,

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, March 19, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorised to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

DR. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

LECTURE

On the North and the South, delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1849, *by* ELWOOD FISHER.

(*Continued from our last.*)

We must now consider the effect upon the various elements of civilization of a population at once wealthy and rural like that of the South.

In communities which have acquired great wealth, it is almost universal that such wealth is very unequally distributed. Extreme poverty and extreme wealth characterize the population—but the mass are poor. This is perhaps inevitable where manufactures or commerce or conquest are the means of acquisition. And in England this is strikingly displayed. But it is not so in an agricultural people. I know it is a common opinion, that much greater inequality of property exists in the South than in the North. But although I do not possess exact knowledge on this point, there is enough known to prove that this cannot be the case. The State of Virginia allows none to exercise the elective franchise but white freeholders, leaseholders of five years, and housekeepers who are heads of families. Now it appears by the returns of the Presidential election of 1844, that Virginia gave about 95,000 votes; allowing 10,000 for voters who did not attend the polls, and it appears that there are 105,000 free white males in that State who are either freeholders, leaseholders, or housekeepers and heads of families, and by the census of 1840 there were only 157,989 white males in that State above the age of 21; so that two-thirds of them are either freeholders, leaseholders, or housekeepers. I do not know what proportion of the Northern States are freeholders, but I have seen a detailed statement from one of the interior counties of New York, from which it appears that only half the voters were freeholders; and when we consider that the cities of New York and Boston contain nearly half the property of the States to which they respectively belong, and that in those cities pauperism prevails to greater extent than any where else in the Union, it is very clear that great inequality of property prevails.

The State of Ohio, a new State and an agricultural one, and very prosperous, may be presumed to enjoy a tolerable equal distribution of property. There are in this State, by the last assessment, about fifty thousand pleasure carriages, and the possession of one of these, is an indication of a comfortable condition of a family. In Virginia, there were in 1847, over 19,000; and that in a white population about one third as great as ours is now. This proves that the degree of comfort which such establishments indicate, is more diffused in Virginia than in Ohio. The proportion of dwellings built in a year, is another indication of comfort, and the degree of its diffusion among a people. According to the returns of the marshals in 1840, Massachusetts, whose white population is nearly the same with that of Virginia, built 324 brick houses in that year. Virginia built 402, or nearly one-fourth more. Massachusetts built 1,249 wooden houses in the same year, Virginia 2,604, or more than double. The cost of the houses in Massachusetts was $2,767,134; in Virginia, only $1,367,393, or about half. Now if this excess in the cost of the houses of Massachusetts be attributable to the excess of business, or manufacturing structures among them, it swells the proportion of dwellings built in Virginia, and thus displays a still greater progress in comfort among the population of the latter. But if the excess of cost in Massachusetts is owing to the superior style of her dwellings, it proves, since the number is so much less, a still greater inequality of property. A comparison of the houses built in New York, the same year, with those of Virginia, exhibits similar results. And I will add that the same thing is true, by a comparison between Virginia and Ohio, although one is considered the most declining, the other the most advancing State in the Union; one supposed to be the most unequal in the distribution of property; the other the reverse. In 1840, Ohio built 970 brick, and 2,764 wooden houses, at a cost of $3,776,823. Thus, whilst we had twice the white population, we built only a fourth more of houses. Kentucky, also, as well as Virginia, surpassed Ohio in this respect. Kentucky built 485 brick and 1,757 wooden houses; thus with only 40 per cent. of Ohio's white population, she built 75 per cent. of the number of houses Ohio did. The fact is that Virginia and Kentucky constructed in that year, more buildings in proportion to the whole population, black and white, than Ohio and Massachusetts. This result does not appear, indeed, in the cities, or in the principal streets of cities, and therefore has not come to the knowledge of fugitive and superficial observers, or newspaper item-mongers, but it is demonstrated by the labors of the officers of government who were required to visit the country as well as the towns, the by-ways as well as the high-ways, and it is triumphant evidence of the extraordinary aggregate prosperity and wide-spread individual comfort of the States which have been selected by the new school of politicians and political economists as the objects of their sympathies and the victims of their theories.

The same relative condition of comfort in the two respective sections of the Union is indicated in their food. Although Virginia is not an exporter of animal food, she is one of the greatest producers of it, of all the States. In 1840, she possessed 1,992,155 hogs, which is almost identically the same number that Ohio had, although Ohio has twice the white population, and as is well known, is a large exporter of pork, whilst Virginia imports, in addition to her own stock, a large quantity.—New York, with three times the white population, was materially behind Virginia in this respect. Now it is well known that the great mass of provisions produced in any State, are designed for domestic consumption, as the cost of transporting them to the dwellings of an agricultural people is too great to admit of their importation. Hence, the products of such a people afford a grood criterion of the character of their food. The stock of neat cattle in New York was 1,911,244; in Virginia, it was 1,024,148, the proportion of Virginia being still the greatest. In sheep alone was New York better off, having 5,118,777, whilst Virginia had 1,293,772, which, however, is only about 150,000 less than her share. The proportion of poultry in Virginia is double that of New York. And in all these articles Virginia is still more the superior of Ohio than of New York. So also is Kentucky. So that if it be said that New York is an importer of such provisions, and therefore consumes more than her production indicates, what is to be said of Ohio, which exports them all. Now in determining the relative comfort of two civilized communities in the same climate, the quantity of animal food they respectively consume, is a well established criterion. Yet, here is a State in the warmer climate consuming the greater proportion. For when it is considered that the hog is killed for food at the age of eighteen months or two years, and neat cattle at five or six years, it will appear that the excess of animal food in Virginia or Kentucky over New York or Ohio is quite large—is quite large, indeed, even if we include the slave as well as the free population of the former States.

A reference to the quality of breadstuffs and other vegetable food, leads to the same conclusion. Virginia is the largest producer of wheat, the finest and costliest material of bread, of any other State, according to her population. Her crop of 1840, was 10,109,716 bushels; that of New York was only 13,286,418, of Ohio 16,571,661. All these are wheat exporting, as well as wheat consuming States, but still the great mass of that article must be consumed in the respective States of its production. In proportion to her white population, Virginia produces twenty-five per cent. of wheat more than Ohio, and two hundred per cent. more than New York. How is the deficiency supplied in New York? Not by importation, but by the substitution of potatoes, that cheapest article of vegetable food, to which the misfortunes or improvidence of Ireland have driven her. New York, instead of producing her proportion of wheat with Virginia, which would be thirty-five millions of bushels, instead of twelve, produces annually thirty millions of bushels of potatoes, and it is remarkable that Virginia, with nearly half a million of slaves, instead of resorting to this cheap food for them, produces only about three millions of bushels of potatoes, and provides her negroes with corn, of which her annual crop is about thirty-four and a half millions of bushels, and which is a much more costly and substantial article of food. The tendency manifested by New York to prefer the cultivation of the cheapest, but the more precarious and less nourishing article of vegetable food, is also distinctly visible in all the Northern States, and is a fact which always deserves to be considered in any estimate of their present and future comfort. In Massachusetts, agriculture is rapidly declining, particularly the production of the finer sorts of breadstuffs—a fact which is admitted and lamented by one of her leading papers—the Boston Atlas. The following statements are from the official returns of the State:

	Bushels wheat.	Indian corn.	Barley.
1840	210,000	2,203,000	156,000
1845	48,000	1,985,000	121,931
Decrease	162,000	218,000	34,069
	Rye.	Buckwheat	Potatoes.
1840	563,000	102,000	4,850,000
1845	447,000	32,000	4,767,000
Decrease	116,000	70,000	83,000

Of course it is not pretended that States of a commercial and manufacturing character chiefly, should produce as much from the soil, in proportion to population, as the agricultural. But the articles they do produce, and their proportions to each other, indicate the quality of food at least of the agricultural portion of the population. Hence it appears that the farmers of Massachusetts consume but little wheat bread, and use rye, indian corn, and potatoes as substitutes.

I think now that if anything can be shown by facts, I have demonstrated the superior wealth of the people of the South over those of the North in proportion to their respective numbers; and this, by comparing the less prosperous of the South with the most flourishing of the North. And I think I have shown the South to be the most fortunate in the distribution or equalization of wealth as well as in its acquisition. At all events, I have rescued the controversy between the two sections from the control of bold assertion and slipshod declamation, and confided it to the umpirage of argument and document.

There are some who sneer at statistics, and assert that anything can be proved by them. But such expressions I think are peculiar to those who deal in assertion chiefly, and find it unpleasant to be answered with facts. For statistics are nothing but collections of facts. I admit that facts themselves may be powerless or pernicious to a mind not logical nor philosophical enough to comprehend and classify them. But in relation to the affairs of this world at least, I ask, with the English philosophic poet,

"What can we reason but from what we *know*?"

Facts constitute the great restraint on the imposition of interests, the dogmatism of fanatics and bigots, the fallacies of the vulgar, the prejudices of the sectional, and the dreams of the enthusiasts. Facts are the tests of systems, the landmarks of progress, the harvest of time, the elemental particles of truth.

But it is peculiarly important to resort to statistics on this question, because they are so much employed and perverted on the other side. From the speech of the Senator to the column of the Editor we are continually assailed with statistical comparisons between the North and South derogatory to the latter In 1839 Daniel Webster presented in a speech to the Senate in praise of Massachusetts, an official statement of her annual products, which amounted to nearly $100,000,000, which he characterized as the yearly fruit of her industry and capital. This would strike every mind as evidence of great productiveness and profit in a State of her population, since the annual product of Virginia is only about seventy millions. But on scrutinizing the Massachusetts statement, it is found that Webster included as the products of her industry, the raw material employed in her manufactures obtained from other States; the raw cotton, the wool, the raw hides, the dye stuffs, &c., &c.

It was but the other day that we had an extract from the report of the Commissioner of Patents, publisqed in all the papers which undertook to give us an estimate of the wealth of the respective States. On examination it is found to assume population as the basis of wealth. An average is made of the wealth of each man in a few States, and that is multiplied by the number of men in each State. By this rule Indiana, which is more populous than Massachusetts, has more wealth—and the North of course greatly more than the South. The Commissioner of Patents is a Northern man, and travels deliberately out of the sphere of his duties to make up and send forth this absurd table; and in thus undertaking officially and officiously to enlighten the ignorance of the people, displays his own.

But whilst I contend that statistical evidence may be sufficient to convince, I am aware that it is not enough to satisfy, the mind, particularly when at variance with prevalent opinions. It is a legitimate and laudable desire, even after knowing that a thing is so, to know why it is so. And I acknowledge it is incumbent on whoever attempts to overthrow a popular error to show not only that it is such, but that it must be such, on the recognized principles of human judgment.

The reason, then, I conceive for the great pecuniary prosperity of the South, is that she is so generally agricultural. About half the population of the old Northern States resides in towns or cities; in the Southern about one-tenth.

Even Ohio, a new State with greater agricultural attractions naturally, than any other, has already a town and city population estimated at one-fourth of the whole; the single city of Cincinnati, only fifty years of age, containing more people than ten of the largest towns of Virginia, the oldest State of the Union.

But why is agriculture more profitable than manufactures or commerce? One reason is, that agriculture is more productive or multiplying than them; that its products are the principal and the indispensable articles of human subsistence, and are obtained with less of human labor and skill than the others.—The fecundity of nature can never be rivalled by art. A grain of wheat when sown will produce an hundred fold, but no fabric of the loom, no cargo of the ship, can have its value augmented in the same proportion, without the co-operation of a much greater proportion of labor and skill. Commerce and manufacture are chiefly artificial; agriculture is for the most part the work of nature. It is true that the facility with which articles are produced from the soil, influences materially their value in market, and that the prices of different kinds of labor tend to equality; and it is true also, that prices of commodities are effected by the relations of supply and demand. Hence there is no such difference between the profits of the farmer and the artizan, or merchant, as the relative productivenese of their labors would indicate. But the interchange of commodities between the two classes, is by no means equal, nor is it obedient to those laws of trade. The farmer holds the subsistence, and consequently the property of his civilized fellow-men in his power; and this power he will exercise when circumstances permit, according to the sentiments which the possession of power inspires; according to the prejudices of his class, to the appetite of monopoly—and not according to the wages of labor, and the law of supply and demand. The monopoly of the necessaries of life which agriculture confers, has produced some of the most striking social and political revolutions in history. It enabled Jacob to extort from Esau, who was a hunter, his birthright, for a mess of pottage. But Jacob himself, and his family, prefered the lighter labors of shepherd life to tillage, and hence from a scarcity of corn, became dependent on the granaries of Egypt, and fell into bondage. In wars between agricultural and commercial nations, the former have generally conquered. Athens was overcome by Sparta—Greece by Macedon—Carthage by Rome—events which indicate the superior resources of the conquerors, more than their bravery. In England whose commerce has been enriched by the monopoly of the trade of colonies in every clime, and whose manufactures have been expanded by the most stupendous inventions of genius, agriculture still maintains pre-eminence in wealth and political power, although it comprehends only about one-third of the population. The agriculture of the South produces a greater variety and abundance of the staple articles of human comfort and subsistence than that of any other region. Besides such breadstuffs and provisions as the North affords, the South has by the superior genius and energy of her people acquired almost a monopoly of the cotton culture. The South thus controls an extraordinary proportion of that food and clothing which the world consumes, and hence makes a corresponding progress in wealth.

Whilst agricultural life is so much more productive than other avocations, it is vastly less expensive or consuming. Almost all other pursuits resort to towns and cities, where the style of living is costly and extravagant. It is very rare to find farmers or planters residing in palaces of marble or granite. It is seldom that even public buildings in the country are constructed of such materials. But in cities they are not unusual in private dwellings with those who have the means—whilst the great number of public buildings, churches, banks, offices, &c., are of corresponding magnificence. The style of building affords a fair criterion of the other elements of expense in city life, diet, clothing, and amusements. It is well known that in the larger cities, the expenditure of the wealthy class of families amounts to some eight or ten thousand dollars a year. Now among the planters of the South of equal wealth, in the country, it would be hard to find a mere domestic expenditure of such an amount; perhaps rarely more than half of it. In the country the inducement to build such habitations is not so great. There are not so many to admire and to praise in a rural neighborhood as throng the streets and avenues of a large city. Nor is there to be found in the country the over-grown millionaire to set the example, and to fire the pride and vanity of his poorer neighbors, their wives and daughters, with a desire to emulate and imitate.

In a city the temptation to indulgence is incessant, because almost every object of desire is in market, and desire itself is inflamed not only by opportunity but by rivalry.

It is this great display of wealth and luxury in cities, which has caused the popular error that they are the peculiar abodes of wealth and prosperity; and that the States where they abound are more flourishing than others. The world is a great believer in appearances. But it is curious that the very circumstances which have given to cities a character for riches, should be the causes of that poverty, whose actual existence has been proven. For the practice of extravagance is not confined to the rich; but extends to every class of city life. For in every class there are rivals struggling with each other to make the best appearance, and the distinctions of class are so indistinct as to make each one ambitious of equalling its immediate superior. In a word, the dominion of fashion is far more despotic and oppressive in city than in country life—Even the poor sempstress, who bends over her work during the tedious hours of day, and far into the night, to earn a meagre subsistence, until dimness gathers in her eye, and distortion fastens on her form, even she pays from her scanty earnings the tribute exacted by fashion, and arrays herself in a costume as conformable to the prevailing mode as her means can make it. But in the country, where people do not live under each others observation and criticism continually, it is otherwise. It is only when visiting or visited that the occasion of display occurs, and the annual expenditure is regulated accordingly. It is true that the average wealth of the inhabitants of cities is generally greater than that of the rest of the people in the State, and almost equals that of prosperous agricultural States. But this wealth is not the product of city employments. It results from the influx into the city of persons who have become rich in the country, and who resort to the cities because they cannot carry on agricultural operations extensively in the country in free States This results from the high price of agricultural labor in the free States, and its irregularity. An industrious laborer on a farm, soon acquires enough money to buy a small tract of public land, and emigrates to it. Hence a farmer who acquires some wealth in these States, and finds it difficult to extend his operations in the country, resorts to commercial operations, and settles in town. Even those who would prefer remaining in the country, and yet desire to enjoy their fortunes in social interrourse, find it difficult to spend their leisure pleasantly in the neighborhood, from the want of associates of equal means, the great mass being the occupants of small farms, without servants, and therefore lack the means of performing the rites of hospitality, without a derangement of their domestic systems. The want then of society in the country, the opportunity of investing largely in towns, the chances of acquiring great fortunes by speculation, and the facilities for gratifying our various appetites which wealth affords in cities, all conspire to divert the wealth of the country to the town, in free States. Even in Boston, for instance, it appears by a recent enumeration that nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants were not born in the city: nearly one-half are natives of the Union, most of them of course from Massachusetts and the other New England States. In fact, not quite one-tenth of the people of Boston, over twenty years of age, were born there. The total population of Boston in 1825 was 43,298, and in 1845 the native population, instead of being double, was but 41,076. So that there has been no natural increase of the population of Boston in twenty years. These facts afford striking evidence, not only of the sources of Boston wealth, but of the rapidity with which it is wasted on its arrival. Besides the extravagant and speculative habits of cities, which waste their resources, we must add the enormous taxation to which they are subject. The city of New York, with its four hundred thousand people, is taxed for the present year about three millions of dollars, a sum which is about half as much as the taxes of all the fifteen Southern States combined.

But the most disastrous and appalling consequences of city avocations, is the waste of human life. In the city of New York, the deaths last year exceeded 14,000, or one person out of every twenty-eight; and it was a year of no uncommon mortality for that place. The great mortality of the Eastern cities is supposed to belong chiefly to the emigrant population. But this is not the case. In 1836, when the deaths were 8,009 in New York, only a little over one-fourth were foreign; and that must have been about the proportion of that population. In 1847, the deaths in the city of New York were 15,788, of whom only 5,412 were foreigners, although the mortality of that year was increased by the ship fever, which was very fatal to emigrants. The deaths week before last were 286, of which 105, or more than one-third, were foreign, and the proportion of that population is now much more than one-third. The mortality of New York is much greater than it seems; because, being so largely emigrant from the interior and from abroad, the proportion of adults in her population is much greater than ordinary, and among adults mortality is not near so great as among children. New York has 50,000 children less than her share.

In the last twenty years, the population of New York has nearly doubled, but its mortality has nearly trebled.

According to an official statement* of the duration of human life in the several avocations in Massachusetts in 1847, it appears that the average of

Agriculturalists is - - -	64.14 years.
Merchants - - - - - -	49.20 "
Mechanics - - - - - -	46 45 "
Laborers - - - - - -	46.73 "

This is the average life-time in the several occupations beginning at twenty years. According to this, the three avocations of city life, merchants, mechanics, and laborers, average about 46½ years, whilst farmers live more than 64½ years, or one-third longer! This enormous, and I had almost said atrocious destruction of human life, which is continually going on in towns and cities, is enough of itself to account for the superior progress of agriculture in wealth. The loss of so large a proportion of time, in adult years, the expenses of sickness, and the derangement of business, make an aggregate of itself enough to sink any reasonable rate of profit or accumulation in any pursuit. And hence it is that the South, which is so much exempt from the corrosive action of cities on property and population has made such rapid progress in wealth.

Thus, then, the superior productiveness of agricultural labor, the great intrinsic value as articles of necessity, or of its products, the extravagant style of living in towns and cities, and finally, the ruinous waste of human life and labor they occasion, are reasons enough to account for the fact previously demonstrated, of the triumph of the agricultural States of the South over the more commercial States of the North.

But it is objected that the Northern States are more populous, and that if the average wealth of their individual citizens is less, the aggregate wealth of the State is greater. This, however, is of no consequence to the argument. The aggregate wealth of Ireland is no doubt greater than that of any of our States, as her population is so much greater. And yet her people die by thousands of starvation. I am considering the condition of our people, as affected by their respective institutions and pursuits. And I think this the great point in which patriotism and philanthropy and philosophy are concerned.

But it is asserted that the system of the South is depopulating; that the people of Virginia are deserting her; that the population of Kentucky is almost stationary; and that the whole Southern section is but thinly settled, and promises to remain so. If it be meant by all this, that Southern modes of living are incompatible with a dense population, I admit it, and rejoice in it. So far as the concentration of people in towns and cities is concerned, I have endeavored to show that such a thing is not so much to be desired. Nor do I think it expedient to promote the augmentation of numbers within the territorial limits of a State, by a minute subdivision of farms and plantations among a multitude of proprietors or tenants. Such is too much the tendency in the free States, and in other countries; and it has been found fatal to agricultural improvement. It has resulted in France, in reducing the average size of farms to an area of three or four acres, held under their laws of descent by distinct proprietors. And in a part of Scotland, and in Ireland, tracts of a similar size are held by separate tenants. And it is precisely among the peasantry of France, the croftiers of Scotland, and the cottiers of Ireland, that stagnation and desolation have overspread the land, and semi-barbarism and starvation, the people. The division of land for cultivation into very small tracts, is destructive of its value. The soil of France is, on an average, of unusual fertility, and its climate so genial as to be favorable to a great variety of productions. Yet there, with a dense population of its own, and in the neighborhood of Great Britain, with its mighty cities, the greatest market in the world, the average value of land is only five or six dollars per acre—is less than in Virginia. In England the average size of tracts held by the several sorts of tenure, is about 150 acres, which is about as small as can be made profitable—as small as is compatible with the due rotation of crops, a judicious variety of stock, and the prompt adoption of improvements in culture and utensils. In France, the owner of a three or four acre farm, worth only twenty-five dollars, cannot of course afford to buy an improved plough—much less can the renter of such a tract in Ireland. It would cost more than the whole crop is worth. Accordingly a large proportion of French and Irish tillage is performed with the spade, at a great expense of manual labor; and, accordingly, it is England, chiefly, where the tracts are large, that the modern improvements in agriculture have been made—and there the soil is more productive and profitable. That some Virginians, instead of adopting some of the new methods of preserving and restoring the fertility of their lands, choose to emigrate to new States, where the soil is already rich by nature, and is cheap, results from a mere calculation and comparison of the cost of the two systems. And if it be found more profitable to remove to a new than to renovate an old soil, it is an evidence of thrift rather than poverty in the emigrant. And of this the superiority of the new Southwestern over the new Northwestern States, which will appear by a comparison of their property and population, is ample proof †

But the impression exists that the population of the South, as a section, is really stationary, or is declining. And this being assumed, it is regarded as evidence that the people of the South are migrating, either from dissatisfaction with its institutions or with its progress and prospects, or that the vices peculiar to its system are unfavorable to the increase of its population—or that all these combine to depopulate her.

But all this is a mistake. If we deduct from the free States the foreign emigration and its offspring, the residue, representing the native population, does not indicate so great a natural increase as the present number of people in the Southern States.

Of the foreign emigrants, no register was kept until 1820. From that year until 1840, it amounted to more than 700,000 persons, according to the returns But large numbers came by the way of Canada, for which during a considerable period, the facilities were greater than by the direct route. These have been estimated at half the number registered in the custom house. Assuming, however, the whole number to be a million, which is the lowest estimate I have seen, their natural increase in the twenty years, could not have been less than half a million—making 1,500,000. Now the white population of 1840, in the free States, was 9,557,431; deducting 1,500,000 it would be 8,057,431. In 1820 it was 5,033,983, and has consequently had a natural increase of 60 per cent.

The white population of the South was in 1820, 2,833,585, and is now 4,635,637, which exhibits a natural increase of 65 per cent. I have included all the foreign emigration in the North. A little of it, however, has gone to the South; but not more than the excess of Southern people who have removed to the Northwestern States.*

This evidence of the great natural increase of Southern white population, is an answer to another imputation against it, very current at the North. It has been held that slavery is a degradation of labor; that therefore the white people of the South refuse to work, and live in idleness; and that from idleness they become dissipated, vicious, and violent. But vice is fatal to the increase of population. It destroys constitutional vigor, diminishes the number of children, and afflicts the few that are born, with hereditary infirmity and premature death. One fact is disclosed by the census which is very significant on this point. There is an excess among the white people of the South of 132,072 males. Among those of the North only 178,275. This is about 97,000 less than the proportion the North ought to have, to equal the South. But when we consider that the foreign population settles almost exclusively in the Northern States, and contains much more than its proportion of males, it is apparent that the deficit of the North in male population is much larger. Now the vices of civilized society affect males chiefly, young men and boys, far more than any other And if it were true that the South is more immoral than the North, it would appear in the deficit of male population. But the reverse seems to be the fact.

The explanation of this result is to be found in the same circumstances that determine the relative wealth of the two sections. The South is rural in residence and habits. It does not present the temptation or the opportunity for sensual gratification to be found in city life. It is to cities that the passions and appetites resort for their carnival. The theatre, the gaming house, the drinking house, and places of still more abandoned character abound in them, and to these the dissipated youth goes forth at night from home, along the high road to ruin. In the family of the Southern planter or farmer, although wine may be drank and cards played, all is done at home under parental and feminine observation, and therefore excess can never go so far. Of course the sons of planters visit the cities, but those in their neighborhood are trivial in size, and meagre in attractions—those more distant are the more seldom seen. The ancient poets, who thought that the lower regions were the abode of great and good men as well as bad, located the entrance in a remote and solitary place. Thus Homer conducts Ulyssis on his visit to the shades of his brother warrior Greeks, to a thinly settled country of dark skinned people

"When lo, we reached old Ocean's utmost bounds,
Where rocks control his waves with ever-during mounds,
There in a lonely land and gloomy cells,
The dusky nation of Cimmeria dwells."

There he fonnd the portals of the infernal world. So Virgil conducts Eneas to the sombre and solemn forest of the Cumean sybil But with our improved conceptions of the character of that place and its inmates, and the most direct avenues to approach it, the modern Epic poet, who desires to give his hero a view of it, will have to fix the gateway in the heart of a great city, where the vices hold their revels. 'Tis there

"The gates of Hell are open night and day,
Smooth the descent, and easy is the way."

It cannot be said that the excessive mortality among the males of the North is owing to their unwelcome employments For the females are employed in similar or more destructive avocations. In Mas-achusetts, about fifty thousand women work in factories, and yet, in that State, there is an excess of 7,672 females, whereas if the natural proportion of the sexes existed among the native population, or such as is found at the South, Massachusetts ought to have an excess of about twenty-two thousand males. So that at present she has about thirty thousand females beyond the due proportion. It is true that Massachusetts loses a portion of her male population by emigration to the West, although she is reinforced again by the excess of males in the foreign emigrants that have settled there.—But there still remains a large portion who must have perished by the sickness and vices of the towns and cities that contain so large a part of her people—Boston alone, with its suburb towns, having a population of 200 000, or nearly one-third of all the State. So then, the operation of the institutions of this model State of the North, is to violate the laws of nature by a separation of the sexes; to send thousands of her sons away from their happy condition at home, to encounter the hardships of the West; to send multitudes of others to die by dissipation in her cities, and to place her lonely and deserted women, not in convents, but in factories. I have said that there are about fifty thousand women employed in the factories of Massachusetts. Such is the testimony of the official census of the State in 1845. Those who are thus employed, it is well known, are generally young, unmarried women, as such a vocation would be rather incompatible with the domestic duties of wives. Now, according to the census of 1840, there were but about 57,000 women in that State between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. So that about seven-eighths of the marriageable women of Massachusetts, at a time of life that ought to be sacred to love and courtship, to pleasure and to hope, to home and to society, are sent forth from the parental roof, to labor for years, confined to overheated rooms, containing a hundred persons each confined to a space five feet square, for thirteen hours a day, under a male overseer, and not permitted to receive a visit from a lover or a relative in the mill, except by the permission of the proprietor's agent, or at the boarding-house, except by permission of the proprietor's house-keeper; for such are the regulations and condition of Lowell. This confinement to factories postpones the marriage of the women of Massachusetts to an average of twenty-three or twenty-four years † I do not know at what age precisely marriages occur in Virginia, but the census shows that Virginia, with fewer adults, has 100,000 more of children.

*It has been suggested that the emigrant population arrive poor, and therefore when included in the average of individual wealth in the North, reduce its rates. But the foreigner is generally adult if he is poor: and therefore acquires wealth more easily than the native. If, however, the emigrant population be stricken out of the estimate, and the whole property of the North divided among the natives, their proportion will yet be far below that of the South.

†American Almanac.

[*Conclusion next week.*]

*American Almanac, 1849.

†In the Kentucky Auditor's report of 1848, we find a table (No. 16) of the distribution of property in that State, which indicates a degree of wealth, *and of its equitable allotment*, which may challenge any community for comparison.

Without property	7436 parents.
With less than $100 worth	12,964 "
" from $100 to $400	12,344 "
" " $400 to $600	5,625 "
" over $600	28,791 "

It has been alleged, that in the South there are only about 300,000 slaveholders. Well, supposing each adult slaveholder to have an average family of six, the slaveholding population of the South would amount to 1,800,000, which is probably as large a propotion as the land-holding population of the North.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

☞Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

20 boxes superior cheese; 5 kegs superior Goshen butter; 3 casks superior cheese; Fulton Market pickled beef; smoked beef and tongues; Pickles; tomato and walnut catsup; horse radish; London mustard, and preserved ginger.

—ALSO—

200 lbs Blue Spun Cotton. Call and see

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

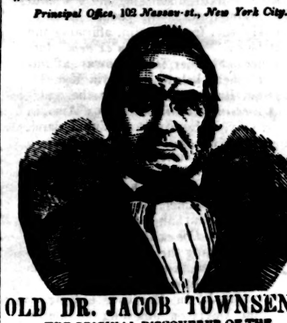
ALL varieties, for sale low at

m3 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation. If they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this liquid off, vapid, tasteless, and worthless decoctions, and [illegible] considered incapable of losing any of its [illegible] properties. Prepared in this way, it [illegible] the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach* from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flushes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. [illegible] nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It [illegible] wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE OF DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while one other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the desponding bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that